

Project:
Investigate a Relational Database

SEARCH

RESOURCES

CONCEPTS

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✓ 11. Practice Solution #2

✓ 12. Workspace + Question Set #1

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★ 18. Project: Investigate a Relation...

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Common Mistakes

Aggregations

Be careful with Aggregations! You need to include all of the columns you are returning in your group by statement.

Correct:

```
SELECT film_id, count(*)  
FROM inventory  
GROUP BY film_id
```

- This returns 958 rows, with the film_id and the number of inventory associated with each film_id.

Incorrect:

```
SELECT count(film_id)  
FROM inventory
```

- This returns 1 row, with the count of film_id in the table.

If a column in the select statement is not in the Group By statement your results will be not expecting. Please be careful of this!

Subqueries

Subqueries are awesome but you should not use one if you do not need it to answer the question. Many times the first question that is thought of does not require one. You may need a few more to find a complex question that necessitates a subquery.

Think of using a subquery when a SQL query is nested within another query further restrict the returned data, so give careful thought to where.

Window Functions

Window Functions are extremely **useful for creating an aggregation or doing a calculation across a subset of rows**. Once you have completed the calculation across the subset of rows, then reference the calculation as a new column in the query. You are required to use a window function in your query for this project.

Think about when you need to aggregate across a subset of rows within a larger context of a query.

Joins

Joins in general should be from a Primary Key to its corresponding Foreign Key.

Correct: `ON inventory.inventory_id = rental.inventory_id`

- Here, Inventory PrimaryKey = Inventory ForeignKey

Incorrect: `ON inventory.inventory_id = rental.rental_id`

- Here, Inventory PrimaryKey does not equal Rental PrimaryKey

Understanding the data